posts in the Government of India in accordance with the norms, taking into account the experience, service records and suitability for the post. This may at times lead to disappointment among some officers who are not able to make it to a post. The tenures of the officers so appointed are regulated by the IPS Deputation Tenure Policy formulated by the Government. The posting and transfer of IPS officers borne on various State/Union Territory Cadres are done by the respective State/UT Government.

Lack of co-ordination between IB and other police segments

1149. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many times, major lapses and disasters may occur due to non-coordination or lack of adequate coordination between IB on the one side and other Police segments on the other like Mumbai blast shows lack of co-ordination between IB and Mumbai Police;

(b) whether IB also lacks co-ordination with other Intelligence Wings of various other departments like Army, Air Force, Navy, BSF and CRPF; and

(c) the latest information about Chhota Rajan and his linkage with Dawood and the latest efforts made in getting Dawood to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) No Sir. There exist coordination mechanisms in IB and at the State level to facilitate regular coordination between IB and other Central and State security and intelligence agencies.

(c) Available inputs suggest that at present Chhota Rajan does not have linkages with Dawood Ibrahim. All possible efforts are being made to bring Dawood Ibrahim to India through various channels including INTERPOL.

Organizations posing threat to internal security

†1150. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified those organizations in the country which are responsible for posing threat to the internal security of the country;

(b) if so, what are the names of such organizations alongwith the State-wise details of those organizations which are active in various States of the country;

(c) whether Government have got the information about the numbers of active members of these organizations;

(d) if so, the details of active members of each of the organization; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the names of the countries from where these organizations get the various types of assistance or aid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) A list of organizations banned under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 as amended in 2004, as 'terrorist organizations' is given in Statement (*See* below). These organizations are active in J&K, North Eastern States and naxal affected areas. Involvement of some of these outfits in some other parts of the country has been noticed.

(c) and (d) It is not in public interest to disclose details of members of these outfits.

(e) Many of these terrorist organizations are operating mainly from the territory of Pakistan and also using the territory and some elements in Bangladesh and Nepal for terrorist activities.

Statement

List of organizations banned under the unlawful activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 as amended in 2004, as 'terrorist organizations'

1. Babbar Khalsa International
2. Khalistan Commando Force
3. Khalistan Zindabad Force
4. International Sikh Youth Federation
5. Lashkar-e-Taiba/Pasban-e-Ahle Hadis
6. Jaish-e-Mohmmed/Tahrik-e-Furqan
7. Harkat-Ul-Mujahideen/Harkat-Ul-Ansar/Harkat-Ul Jehad-E-Eslami
8. Hizb-Ulmujahideen/Hizb-Ul-Mujahudeen Pir Panjal Regiment
9. Al-Umar-Mujahideen
10. Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front
11. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
12. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)
13. Peoples's Liberation Army (PLA)
14. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
15. Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
16. Kanleipak Communist Party (KCP)
17. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
18. Manipur Peoples Liberation Front (MPLF)
19. All Tripura Tiger Force
20. National Liberation Front of Tripura

21. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
22. Students Islamic Movement of India
23. Deendar Anjuman
24. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) People's War, all its Formations and Front Organisations
25. Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), All its Formations and Front Organizations
26. Al Badr
27. Jamiat-Ul-Mujahideen
28. Al-Quaida
29. Dukhtaran-e-Millat (DEM)
30. Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA)
31. Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT)
32. Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj (ABNES)

Terrorists getting explosives from coal mines

†1151. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reports of getting explosives from coal mines by terrorists have came into light;

(b) if so, the detailed information in this regard;

(c) whether Government have cautioned in this regard, to coal mines and the suppliers of explosives; and

(d) if so, the facts in this regard and whether Government have made arrangements also for special safety and security of coal mines and explosives suppliers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) No such reports have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) and (d) Under the Explosives Rules, 1983, it is mandatory for a licensee to provide round the clock safe custody of the magazines or store houses by deploying guards at his own expenses which shall be of such strength as the District Authority may consider it to be sufficient. In addition, Licensing Authority, District Authority and Police Officials authorized under rule 179 also carry out periodic inspections and checks in the licensed premises. Further, users of explosives as well as the manufacturers of explosives are asked from time to time to ensure effective monitoring mechanisms to prevent any pilferage of explosives.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.